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TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS,

Tribune Monthly ... 200
Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinatter stated.
CITY POSTAGE —The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily. Sunday or Semi-Weekly Tribune mailed for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a new-dealer.
FOREIGN POSTAGE—To all foreign countries (except Canada and Mexico). 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber.
REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order. Express Order. Check. Draft. o. Registered Letter, Cash or Postal Note, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.
OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 124 Nassau-st., New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York. Main uptown office, 1,242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply "The Tribune." New-York one-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st.; and 320 West One-hundred-and-drenty-fifth-st., and file and the proposed proposed file and the proposed proposed file and the proposed file and the proposed file and the file of the proposed file of the propos

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142 Columbus-ave., near West 66th-at.
166 West 42d-st., near 6th-ave.
20 West 14th-st., near 5th-ave.
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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1895.

#### PAGES. TWENTY-SIX

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-M. De Giers, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, died at St. Petersburg. = M. Ribot succeeded in forming a new French Cabinet, the War and Marine portfolios only remaining in doubt. ==== An insurrection is said to be imminent in Macedonia. ==== Fighting was reported between the Japanese and Chinese forces at Hai-Cheng, in which the Chinese troops were completely routed. ==== The public revenue in Newfoundland for January indicates a large deficit.

Congress.—Bota branches in session. === Senate: Messrs. Lodge and Frye replied to the speech of Mr. Mills on the Hawaiian question; a resolution indorsing the President's policy was passed by a vote of 24 to 22. === House: The bill to repeal the differential sugar duty was taken up and debated by Messrs. Wilson, Payne

Domestic.-The tow of the tug Sea King foundered off Point Judith with a loss of twelve persons. - There was a bad snowstorm, with high winds, in many Western States; railway traffic was seriously impeded. - There were two bobsled collisions in Pittsburg; one boy was killed and several were injured. Flames are still raging in a big colliery of the Lehigh Valley Company at Hazleton, Penn. Another forged paper has been found in the effects of the Chenango Valley Savings Bank, at Binghamton.

City and Suburban.-There was much cutting of trolley wires in Brooklyn and fewer cars were run; Judge Gaynor made the writ of mandamus alternative. — An outbreak in the United States of Colombia was reported. — The bicycle show came to an end. ==== The stock

market was dull, and at the close irregular. The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, colder. Temperature yesterday: Lowest, 29 degrees; highest, 56; average, 39%.

The members of the Board of Trade have every reason to congratulate themselves upon the emphatic success of the Cycle Show which was brought to a close at Madison Square Garden last night. And every true cycling enthusiast is grateful to the men who have done so much to improve and popularize the wheel. Money has been expended without stint, and the new wheels will alone make many converts to the sport. Wheeling is not only becoming general in this country, but is making itself felt all over the civilized globe. Cycling is a splendid exercise for both sexes, and deserves all the popularity it has attained.

It is sincerely to be hoped that there is no foundation for the serious charge brought by the English law fournals against the Lord Chancellor, and to which reference is made in the special cable dispatch from London published to-day. This august functionary, who is a member of the Cabinet and who rejoices in the title of "Keeper of the Queen's Conscience," is accused of having transferred from one court to another one of the Justices of the High Court of Judicature, for having manifested toward a member of the Administration implicated in questionable stock company transactions the same degree of impartial severity as if the Minister, since compelled to retire from the Cabinet, had been an ordinary citizen instead of a colleague of the Lord Chancellor. The superior courts of justice in Great Britain have hitherto enjoyed throughout the civilized world so well deserved a reputation for equity, and for entire independence of all influence, that it would be deplorable to find their administration of justice subordinated henceforth to official and political considerations.

So far as the trolley strike in Brooklyn was concerned, yesterday was an uneventful day as compared with others since the trouble began. The most important incident, of course, was the decision of Justice Gaynor in the mandamus proceedings, making the writ alternative, and thus giving the companies time to resume operations. In Brooklyn proper practically no violence was reported; in Ridgewood and Greenpoint, however, crowds of iders caused the police a good deal of trouble and did some damage to cars. The greatest difficulty with which the lines had to contend was the cutting of the trolley wires, a form of lawbreaking which is extremely tempting to numerous sympathizers with the strikers because of its ease of execution and the small chance of detection. It was generally indulged in yesterday, and prevented the running of cars on many lines until the day had well advanced. So far no orders have been received for the return of the citizen soldiery. and they will, of course, be kept on the scene until the prospects of further disturbances have been reduced to a minimum.

Elected to the Presidency of the Republic by the votes of the Conservative majority in the Senate united to those of the moderate Repub-lican minority in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Faure cannot bring himself to intrust the formaion of an administration to the Radical-Socialst alliance which alone possesses a majority in Bourgeois, although a Radical himself, failed are not in a mood to accept Judge Gaynor's in his attempt to construct a Ministry, because opinion would do well to reflect that his inter-

tion of his colleagues, the President declining to | feetly with that of Judge Cullen. commit the destinies of the nation to an administration composed exclusively of Radicals and and to the feelings of most of our readers, as Socialists. M. Faure has now given the Premiership to M. Ribot, who belongs to the our regret that corporations which have persame political party as himself, and who can-sistently set an example of lawlessness, and not therefore count upon a working majority in the Chamber. The Cabinet which M. Ribot has ter by a course of avaricious and insolent succeeded in making nearly complete contains indifference to public sentiment, should apparno name of any considerable celebrity and some names heretofore unknown in the political world. Its strength, and its consequent lease on life, can only be problematical.

### THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

The country looks with much anxiety for the action of the President within the next few days. The heavy withdrawals of gold last week, not for export, following similar but much smaller withdrawals ever since Congress met and the President recommended the State bank scheme, show that distrust is taking a dangerous form. If the President does nothing to arrest it, the gold reserve is liable to be exhausted more suddenly than anybody expects. If there is to be a premium on gold, every holder of notes, or of current funds in bank, is tempted to get the benefit of it. That Congress will do nothing has come to be the general conviction. Mr. Cleveland has therefore reached the virtual end of a Presidential career never matched for disgrace in all American history, unless he quickly employs the only means of saving the credit of the Nation and the prosperity of the people He is forced to choose between a blind and fatal adherence to Democratic theories and the sacred duty of his office. He can palter no longer in the hope that the chapter of accidents may enable him to meet both. He cannot run with the hare of patriotism and hunt with the hounds of partisanship another week. Congress will not act because it cannot. Too

many of its members are fanatically hostile to duties which help American industry. many are frenzied haters of bankers and bondholders, or personally in terror lest the wrath of Populists in their districts or States make an end of them A second grave obstacle is that the silver men in both parties have set themselves to defeat a bond bill. The resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce have acted on them as a red rag influences a mad bull. A third obstacle is what "The New-York Times" calls the "limitless conceit" of certain Democratic Senators, "who have plugged their ears "to any suggestion that their methods can be "improved." The idea that the wrath or the piteous expostulation of imperilled business can remove these obstacles does not seem to have foundation.

A fourth obstacle is perhaps even more serious. It is the ignorance of certain Democratic leaders, who insist that their revenue law, if let alone, will presently yield revenue enough. For even the dullest has been forced to see that the distrust of the financial world and the withdrawals of gold are at bottom due to the deficiency of revenue and the prostration of business. But they still imagine that things are righting themselves, and in a little while, perhaps by the end of next month, the revenue will exceed the expenditures. These men are obstinately counting upon such revenue as would be derived at the new rates from importations or consumption equal to that of 1893. The fact that their own tariff policy has cut down the earnings and the consumption of the people fully a quarter they stubbornly refuse to see. Then the remarkable fall in the foreign price of sugar cuts down about a third the possible revenue from ad valorem duties on that article, even if consumption were as large as ever. The income tax cannot be expected to give any help until about five months hence, if then. In these few items losses of more than \$60,000,000 a year can be reasonably expected, and Mr. Carlisle's own estimate at the end of the last session indicated a deficiency for the fiscal year.

But practical sense has no hold whatever in this Democratic Congress. The responsibility, and it is a grave one, rests with the President. It is time for him to throw away the notion that Government can get along without increased revenue, and his plain duty is to appeal frankly to the patriotic men of both parties to provide such added revenue as the country requires, as a necessary condition of successful borrowing. making it known at the same time that if this Congress fails he will at once call an extra session of the next Congress, and unhesitatingly approve such measures of relief as it may see fit to pass. With such an appeal and declaration by him bonds could be placed. Without it, bonds can be sold only on such terms as one dictates in lending to a bankrupt Government.

#### THE FAILING STRIKE. The mandamus which Judge Gaynor decided

on Thursday to grant, requiring the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to operate its lines, was finally issued by him yesterday in the alternative form. This operates in law to give the company twenty days in which to show cause why a peremptory writ should not issue; in effect, as we suppose, it will enable all the companies involved in the contest to restore traffic gradually on their own terms. It is probably true, as they say, that they are steadily recruiting a new force, in part from their old employes, and it is undoubtedly the fact that they are operating additional lines and more cars from day to day. In other words, they are likely to be before long in the position which they declared they, were in a week ago. Occurrences of a wholly lawless and detestable character, for which the strikers are only in a comparatively small degree to blame, have been almost necessarily fatal to their prospects. The companies from the outset have had an enormous advantage owing to the number of men out of work, and to that was quickly added the advantage arising from the imperative necessity of quelling disorder, without reference to the original merits of the controversy. For at least two days, if the general understanding of many Republicans should differ so radically with the facts is accurate, the companies were so well protected in the possession of their rights as to invalidate their pleas and excuses. During that time, we are compelled to believe, they were under a continuous obligation to operate their roads, and did not operate them only because they had not been able to secure men for the wages they offered. But within the last few days there has been enough mischief, if not enough turbulênce, to create at least a reason able doubt as to their legal accountability for the paralysis of traffic which they were morally bound to prevent by keeping faith with their

as to certain essential facts which led Judge Gaynor to issue an alternative rather than a peremptory mandamus; and we have no fault to and with his decision. Its soundness in law, we imagine, will not be disputed even by critics of his earlier order, and, unlike not a few legal determinations, it possesses the additional excellence of common-sense. Nor should anybody, whatever his sentiments as to this particular controversy may be, regret that it has been brought into court; for thereby it has become the occasion for an exceedingly lucid and salutary enunciation of the true relations between corporations and the people whose creatures they are. With the growth of corporate power these relations have been considerably obscured and needed to be made clear again. And there the lower house of the National Legislature. M. is no impropriety in adding that persons who

We should do injustice to our own feelings we are glad to believe, if we failed to express steadily enlarged a shocking record of slaughently be on the verge of succeeding in a contest in which, while others have been disgraced, they have gained no credit. Events which could not have served their purposes better if they had contrived them have seemingly brought them within sight of victory, and they may reasonably expect to save in wages hereafter what they have spent in fighting. For the scoundrels who have committed or encouraged acts of violence and compelled the community to restore and preserve order at great expense it is impossible to express too strongly the aversion and reprobation of reputable citizens. They have all earned penalties which, unfortunately, very few of them will ever suffer, and they have ruined a cause which was fundamentally just.

## HERE HE IS AGAIN.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt rose again to the surface on Saturday morning. And he seemed to be in an unusually playful mood. Mr. Platt's disappearances from the actual surface of affairs sometimes suggest the diving of the "right whale"-the marine mammal which he so much resembles in an abnormal development of cheek. He stays down a long time, comes up in an unexpected place, and is invariably greeted by the "blubber hunters" pursuing him with the stirring cry from the masthead, "There she Sometimes he suggests the ground blows!" mole, which may be followed in the morning by the ridges he has made during the night, but though he is doing constant mischief to the farmer, is never caught either in his tracks or above ground. And there are times again when he suggests nothing in animated creation so much as the loon, whose rapidity of movement is so phenomenal that he can dodge a shot after the flash of a gun, while his sense of humor is such that he frequently comes up after being fired at, and under the nose of the hunter laughs with a scornful taunt into the muzzle of his gun. Full particulars of the wary and playful habits of the loon may be obtained from the graphic description given by the Rev. Mr. Murray several years ago of his attempts to capture one in the Adirondacks. The loon is an aquatic diver of great celerity of movement, and is not successfully hunted with a brass band. Platt's latest rise to the surface suggests more than anything else-and we hope he will take no offence at the illustration-the quick motion and playful mockery of the loon. Just as the hunters have discharged their guns at him, when his head certainly seemed to be above the water, and before the smoke has cleared away he rises up close under their boats and merrily tells them that they have mistaken his position; that he never was in the place they fired at; and, in short, that he is not that kind of a bird.

Another thing suggested by the latest inter view is that, though change of skies does not change the temper or disposition of Mr. Platt, it does seem to change his literary style, as he doubtless does his amanuensis, in moving from place to place. On Friday morning he was reported to be in Washington. Returning to New-York in the evening, he brought with him the interview published Saturday morning in which, after asking in a tone of mild sarcasm the indulgence of the newspapers for venturing to "call attention to certain views of certain interesting matters," he proceeded in a couple of printed columns, which he says he has made brief "out of consideration for these gentlemen" of the press who, notwithstanding the sneer, give him their space to set forth his relations to current political questions here and at Albany. With much elaboration he explains that he is and always has been in favor of all the distinctive measures of municipal reform which have been urged by Mayor Strong's Republican lood Government clubs. In an undertone of apparent sadness he laments that, notwithstanding he had made a distinct statement of his position with regard to all the reform bills, it did not reassure "anybody who was afraid that the ship of reform would be scuttled by me." "The clamor," he says, "went noisily on, Dr. Parkhurst leading the discordant orchestra." He accounts for this upon the theory that "these "people are not really concerned about the fate of reform bills in the Legislature, nor about securing to Mayor Strong full opportunity to "accomplish the good results that his election "was intended to bring," but that they want to "embroil the Republican party in such a fra-"ternal war as will render its success in 1896 "impossible." Having thus explained the cause of the "clamor" against himself, he narrates in detail and at considerable length the circumstances connected with the recent action of the Republican County Committee, deducing there from the inference that the existing dissatisfac tion all grows out of the desire of Mr. Brook field's friends to disorganize the Republican party by unseemly opposition to Mr. Platt's

leadership. The literary style of this elaborate documen differs somewhat from that of the circular addressed to country editors, as the latter did from that of the Wilkesbarre interview, or as all his typewritten interviews do from his unpremeditated outgivings, or, generally speaking, as stars differ in glory. Mr. Platt is a statesman who has a great many buttons within reach, and can summon to his aid a different literary style for each button. The particular style of the interview which he brought from Washington is one of his best. It is fresh and racy, and not entirely unfamiliar. As to what he calls "certain views of certain interesting matters," they do not seem to us to have the importance he ascribes to them. It is to be regretted, perhaps, that so him. But as there are so many of them and so few of him, it really seems unnecessary for him to take two columns of newspaper space to show that they are trying to disorganize the party by disagreeing with him. He has great gifts, undoubtedly, but they are hardly sufficient to make a majority of him, and, being in a minority, he would be doing himself and the party a service if he would subside.

LAROR INSURANCE. For twenty years Alfred Dolge has been making an effort to secure to wage-earners a larger employes and the public.

It was a recognition of this reasonable doubt share of the profits of industry than they commonly receive. The problem is a difficult one, not to be solved by simple increase of wages; for in perhaps a majority of cases that is impossible to a degree that would be of material advantage to the workmen without seriously crippling the employer. Neither does profitsharing meet the requirements of the case. Too often there are no profits to be shared in any particular year, and at times there are losses which the workmen are unable to meet on equal terms with the manufacturers. Moreover, it is a system which depends on the caprice of the employer for its continuance, and partakes of the nature of philanthropy-a dangerous character for anything which must appeal to the confidence and sympathy of the American crafts-

twenty-sixth annual reunion, and listened to the report of the system of labor insurance and pen-

he was not permitted a free hand in the selection of the law in this case accords pertion of his colleagues, the President declining to feetly with that of Judge Cullen. families in case of death. In the last year \$1,199 80 was paid to four superannuated workmen, and the amount paid since the establishment of the fund was reported as \$8,372 36. From the beginning the contributions to the pension fund amount to \$30,131 07, and the interest is now large enough to pay the present pensioners without further contributions. twenty years \$34,595 27 has been paid for life insurance policies, and the employes now hold policies on which the firm pays premiums to the amount of \$172,000, and it also makes arrangements for those whom the insurance company reject. An endowment account is also carried with \$8,169 65 due employes at maturity, but this last year nothing was added to it because, as Mr. Dolge says, "no one could earn "any more than his wages. Since any further disastrous tariff legislation has been forestalled "by the last election, we may look forward to "better business in 1895, and I hope to report at our next reunion a goodly contribution to "that account." During the year the felt firm sold to two other firms parts of their business, and transferred to these firms a share of the pension and endowment accounts proportionate to the number of workers to be benefited. For the men going away who held insurance policies provision was also made. Thus the system was extended from one business concern to three. But it is still limited to one line of industry and to one town. The disadvantage of that is that the wage-earner, to avoid losing some of the benefits which are held before him, is compelled to remain in one place. The founder rejbices that the workers are no longer restricted to one employer, for a mean employer might attempt to take an advantage of his workmen, possible not from any defect in the system, but from its

limited application. The perfection of labor insurance and pensions must come, he believes, with its extension to other industries and general National adoption. If all textile industries made use of the plan, the workers would be free so long as they remained in the general industry, and the same benefits might be secured for railroad men employed by whatever company. The experience at Dolgeville shows that a contribution of 1 per cent of the wages earned paid by employers into a National insurance fund would be ample to secure to every honest wage-earner at the age of sixty, or sooner if disabled, his full wages to the end of his days. Three-fourths of 1 per cent is all that has been required so far, and a business that does not permit the setting aside of that sum has not the prosperity likely to give it permanent existence. The insurance enables wornout men to retire, and their places may be taken by vigorous men whose carning power is greater, and the employer reaps an advantage as well as the pensioner. So far the results attained have been admirable. Its more extended adoption would do much to allay the discontent of wage-earners. It gives to them the blessings which the Socialist dazzles before their eyes without in any way sacrificing their individuality. It gives honest men a chance to live comfortably on the returns of their labor without the fear of an old age unprovided for and a family left in want. The cost is little to the employer. He pays for insurance on his machines. He can afford to take the same care of his faithful men.

## THE WOE OF NEBRASKA.

The wretched condition of the drouth-stricken region of Nebraska was impressively described in the letter from a correspondent at Lincoln which we published on Friday. Numerous reports of distress and appeals for relief have hitherto come from various trustworthy sources, and have met with generous response. But it is doubtful if people here in the East have generally any adequate appreciation of the extent and completeness of the ruin which has come upon their Western kinsmen. Half a dozen large and populous counties in Southwestern Nebraska have literally been transformed from gardens into deserts. Where once were the finest cornfields in the Union the very buffalo-grass is supporters, by the Committee of Seventy and the dying. Not only wells and springs and brooks, but large rivers have entirely dried up. What The whole country is being depopulated, by migration and by death, faster than it was set-Even the prairie dogs and other wild creatures are fleeing from the inhospitable

No words can express too strongly the urgent need of help. The disaster has not come suddenly, like storm or fire or flood, upon people who have a reserve of means to fall back upon. It is the culmination of five years of progressive ruin, in which harvests have failed, savings have been used up, and debts and mortgages have been incurred. The people have no money, and little or nothing which they can sell or pledge to raise it. They are literally pauperized. Families that a few years ago were well fed. well clad, well housed, on profitable farms, are now homeless wanderers, struggling painfully eastward, toward some more favored region. Others, who cannot even get away, are living on horseflesh and weeds and fouler food. Some have actually starved to death, and some have sought in suicide escape from an end less sudden but more painful. Never was there more urgent need of food and clothing or of means with which to procure them. Generous-hearted people in the East can make no mistake in sending gifts to that unhappy region.

The cause of the ruln, and the means by which prosperity can be restored, are equally evident. For years that was a land of plenty. The cllmate was beneficent, the soil fertile, the crops abundant almost beyond belief. In 1890 came a change. There was a blighting drouth, and the year's crops were destroyed. But men looked for better things next year, drew on their reserves, and planted the fields again. But their hopes were dashed. All the next year, and the next, and the next, passed with scarcely a flake of winter's snow or drop of summer's rain to slake the universal thirst of Mother Earth. Still the hardy, resolute men held on, thinking surely a change must come at length. But 1894 was even hotter and, if possible, dryer than its predecessors. Winds like the breath of a furnace shrivelled and burned every living plant, and made the whole land sterile as the pave ment of a city street. This year, of course, or next, the longed-for change may come, and rain and dew bring back all the old wealth of verdure. Or there may be yet a dozen years of utter drouth. Which, no man can tell. But what seems certain is that it will never again be wise to trust the capricious climate of those plains; or not until the art of man has in a measure mastered it and made it more stable That may perhaps be done by some vast work of forest-planting. But before that work is done something else is necessary, and that is artificial irrigation. That has elsewhere changed deserts into gardens, and that alone seems able to make agriculture certainly profitable on the Nebraska plains. For its accomplishment, the State must look to itself, and not to the Federal Government or to any outside agency. As a matter of beneficence to its people, the State could perform no better work than a general system of irrigation throughout the counties subject to drouth. As a matter of business, it could de nothing that would in the long run prove more profitable. As a matter of necessity, it apparently must do it, or have the "Great American Desert" made a stern reality. It ought not to

require another such lesson as the present to

work of permanently assuring the future against a repetition of this distress and ruin.

FRENCH MINISTERIAL PROSPECTS.

M. Bourgeois having abandoned it in despair, M. Ribot has taken up the arduous task of forming a Ministry in France. He is meeting, of course, with the bitter opposition of the whole motley crew of enemies of republicanism. But the form their opposition has assumed indicates how desperate they are. Led by some boulevard journals of the baser sort, they are appealing to chauvinist passions. They say M. Ribot is a tool of England, and that his accession to the Presidency of the Council will mean the sale of France to "perfidious Albion." Translated into rational speech, that signifies merely that M. Ribot does not go into fits at sight of the British flag, and that his policy will not be to oppose Great Britain in everything simply for the sake of opposing her. If some better argument than that cannot be surged against him, he certainly ought to have the support of all right-thinking Frenchmen. Now and then Anglophobia is in France a name potent to conjure with. It certainly should not be so at this time. No patriot would deliberately unsettle the foundations of government at home for the sake of a bit of futile fustian in foreign affairs. And, as a matter of fact, France has no grievance against England worthy of consideration. It was entirely her own fault that she lost the Egyptian game. Everywhere else she has been steadlly winning. She selzed half of Siam, and England did not venture to remonstrate. She made England abandon her scheme of grabbing the Bahrel-Ghazel, and practically grabbed it herself. She took for her own all the innerland of the Senegal country, leaving England a beggarly foothold on the beach. In every instance in which the colonial interests of the two have clashed, for years, save in Egypt alone, France has been the victor. Why, then, should the chanvinists rage?

It is evident that that cry is raised because no other and more rational is possible. No one can reproach M. Ribot with being a corruptionist, or with trying to shield evil-doers. On that score his record is as good as M. Brisson's. There was the other day a demand for a Bourgeois Ministry, because M. Bourgeois was the Minister of Justice who prosecuted the Panama rascals. But M. Bourgeois held that portfolio in a Cabinet of which M. Ribot was the head. Indeed, they have often been Ministerial assoclates. They worked together in the De Freycinet Ministry of March, 1890; in the Loubet Ministry of February, 1892; in M. Ribot's own Ministries of December, 1892, and January, 1893. It is therefore difficult to see how those who were in favor of M. Bourgeois can, on any question of Government policy, oppose M. Ribot. The fact that they do not thus oppose him, but merely flaunt the flag of chauvinism, shows how weak their cause is and how well fitted he is to be the head of the Ministry. Fitness, however, does not always assure suc-

cess, and the weakness of their cause does not prove that the foes of M. Faure and M. Ribot will fail. There is no stable Republican majority in the Chamber. Generally speaking, the majority is hostile to M. Faure and would like to embarrass him; or, at any rate, would not seriously object to doing so if it had a good chance. If M. Faure should nominate a rampant Radical for Prime Minister, the Chamber might accept him and sustain him. But the President could scarcely do that without selfstultification. The only way in which a moderate Republican like M. Ribot can hope to command a majority, therefore, is by playing one faction against another, or by concessions of some sort. The Radicals and Socialists have been clamoring for amnesty for political offenders, and for an income tax, besides various other things. M. Ribot will almost certainly not grant the income tax. He probably will grant the amnesty; and it remains to be seen whether that will prove a sufficient sop to appease the savageness of the Socialistic Cerberus. Upon that probably depends the success of M. Ribot's third Cabinet.

The New-York militiamen now on duty in

President Cleveland's statement that he sent the cruiser Philadelphia to Honolulu merely "to protect American interests" is a distinct and important concession. It is the first time this Administration has ever admitted that there were any American interests in those islands worth protecting.

After hovering for a space in the wind-blown airs of a channel port looking out toward the coasts of troubled France, land of his more troubled and storm-tossed ancestry, the Duke of Orleans has gone back to London, that great and hospitable but somewhat indifferent municipality. Which of his coming or departure heeds,

As the seven seas should heed a pebble cast His appearance on the shore, ready to rescue his country if the omens were propitious, might have been a good subject for a historical photograph, but was otherwise of no import. France does not want him nor any of his kin, having weighed them carefully over and over again in her balances and found them wanting every time. There is not a blue-bloused peasant from Finisterre to the Pyrenees who is not of more consequence to the State than all the survivors of the exiled Bourbons put together. It is time they learnedthough they never learn anything-that so far as France is concerned they have had their innings, and that the country intends henceforward to get along without them.

It is said that the Administration wants a bigger bond issue this time. Well, that would not stop the outflow of gold. Only a sensible financial policy will do that.

That no less than 23,000 people should have perished last year in the Indian province of Bengal from snake bites shows how little progress has been made by science toward the discovery of some antidote for the poison of these reptiles. The trouble is that the poison of nearly each species seems to affect a different organ of the body. Thus the bite of a cobra seems to paralyze the lungs, while the poison of the dabola produces terrible convulsions. From time immemorial physicians of every clime and race have devoted their energies to the discovery of cures for these bites; but judging from the heavy list of casualties from this source alone in Bengal, the most highly civilized province and possessed of the best system of medical supervision of all English colonial dependencies, it would seem that all efforts in this direction

New-York looks askance at Brooklyn while rioters break the peace in Brooklyn's streets, and feels inclined to put off taking her sister city to her ample bosom until a more convenient season.

Association has made to the public for help in the good work which it is carrying on ought not to go unheeded. This work is not philanthropic, or only indirectly so. It is primarily and essentially educational. It begins at the foundations and aims to give our future citizens a right start in life. It takes hold of them at the most impressionable age. There are fifteen free kindergartens under the care of the association, and it has been instrumental in establishing seven of these schools in connection with the publicschool system of the city. The annual outlay of the association is \$21,000, while the subscriptions and annual dues amount to about \$13,000 convince men of that fact. And hand in hand The difference must be made up by the contribuwith the work of immediate relief should go the tions of men and women who understand the

work which is being done, believe in it and realize the good that is being accomplished. The association is in "pressing and immediate need of funds." We hope there will be many liberal responses to its appeal.

The Tenement-House Committee ask that the electric light be extended as rapidly as possible through the tenement-house districts of the city. This is a distinct recognition of the moral influence of electricity.

## PERSONAL.

General Meredith Read, former American Consul-General at Paris and Minister to Greece, is rein French and in English an illustrated book entitled "Gibbon and His Intimate Friends at Lausanne." This work is the result of fifteen years' research, and is based upon unpublished archives discovered at the Grotte, the Swiss residence of the famous historian of "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and upon archives of old familles of the Vaud country.

Paul Du Chaillu, the distinguished African traveller, is visiting friends in Hartford, Conn.

February 3 has been set apart by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union officers for memorial services in the local unions in honor of Mrs. Mary T. Lathrap, president of the Michiga. Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and vice president of the National society. It is suggeste that pastors be invited to join in this service.

"Several papers," says "The Christian Advocate," in a dispatch from Utica on Thursday last, mixed names badly. They say that the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson 'Coxe' was the son of the Rev. Dr. Samuel Hanson 'Coxe' was the son of the Rev. S. R. Coxe, a Presbyterian minister, who became the paster of a large congregation in New-York City. In point of fact, he was the son of Dr. Samuel Hanson 'Cox.' A great sensation was produced when another see of S. H. Cox. D. D. D Cleveland Coxe, of Buffalo) left the Presbyterian Church and became a Protestant Episcopalian, and changed his name from Cox to Coxe. The eccentric and most brilliant father of several brilliant sons was equally disgusted with both changes. Hanson Place, Brooklyn, is named after the Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, who had a place there that he called Rus in Urbe." The Rev. Mr. Downing, pastor of a colored Pres

byterian church in Roanoke, Va., intends to place in his church a handsome window in memory of Stonewall Jackson and Colonel J. T. L. Preston. Senator Jeter C. Pritchard, of North Carolina, to thirty-seven years old, while his colleague, Marion Butler, is thirty-one. "Mr. Pritchard," says "The Washington Post," "is a native of East Tennessee, but has spent most of his days in the Old North State. He comes from the extreme southwest corner of North Carolina, his home being on the crest of the mountains, about twenty-five miles from Ashemountains, about twenty-five miles from Asheville. He is a finely formed man, about six feet tall, and has a manly and attractive manner. He was a mare boy at the outbreak of the war. His father was a Union man, but was drafted into the Confederate Army. Senator Pritchard's last recollection of him is seeing alm mounted on a horse, his feet and hands bound, on his way to the front, where he died, an unwilling conscript in a cause in which his sympathies were not enlisted. The new Senator is a stanch Republican, having been actively engaged in every campaign in his State since he was eighteen years old."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden, of Columbus. Ohio, recently returned a ciercal pass which a railroad company sent him, with the following explanation: "I never use clerical tickets, because I know no reason way clergymen should have privileges not granted to the mechanics and isboring men, and because I am not satisfied that railways have any right to grant the favor to

THE INCOME TAX. What is the size of your income? Give us the

figures, prny;
And don't you be modest about it, for shyness won't do to-day,
All you who we been ostentatious and living beyond your means.
Go down to the tax assessor and invite him behind the scenes. Where is your cash invested? Open your coffers

wide,
The Bogie-man of the Treasury is standing at
your side.
He's noted your yacht and your horses; he's noticed
the way you sup.
And he's going to be mighty careful how you foet
your columns up.

He's been on the "roof" at the opera, and has envised you in your box.

And he's always wanted a chance like this to whack at the man with stocks.

He's stood by the cafe window and watched you lunch within,

And he has a pretty good notion of the size of your pile of tin. He's thought you were going it lively, were travel-

ling much on your shape.
But now he's going to prove it, backed up by square
miles of red tape:
And you who've been ostentatious must stell the
whole truth to-day.
You've got to admit you're a fraud, sir, or you've
got to sten up and pay.

So tell us the size of your income; account for each little red cent.

This terrible cad, the collector, knows pretty well what you have spent.

And if you think to escape him by making it small you will fall.

And end, if you try to deceive him, in a small private box at the jail.

—(John Kendrick Bangs.

Some American mayors are receiving a New Year's card of greeting from Silvanus Trevall, the 765th Mayor of Truro, England.

A Perverted Philosopher.—"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, ain't it?" said Meandering Mike.
"Of course it is," replied Plodding Pete.
"Well, dat's de reason I don't accept no job from nobody. Ef I wus workin' I might be tempted ter go on a strike. An' den see de trouble I'd be in."—(Washington Star.

According to "The Rochester Post-Express," the late Carey B. Moon, of Saratoga, will go down to history as the inventor of the Saratoga chips. The man who invented poker ditto has not yet

identified.

Time's up for love and laughter:
We've drained the banquet cup;
But now the dark comes after
And lights are out: Time's up.
O lovers in sweet places,
With lips of song and sigh,
Come forth with pallid faces
And kiss your last goodby!
O sweet bride at the marriage,
Impatient at your gates,
Beside a sable carriage,
The ghostly footman waits.
O statesman, crowned and splendid
The laurel leaves your brow—
The long debate is ended.
The halls are volceless now.
Time's up for woolng, winning,
For doubt and dream and strife,
For sighing and for sinning—
For love, for hate, for life!
Time's up! The dial's mark is
On the last hour complete;
Lie down there where the dark is
And dream that time was sweet!

—(Frank L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution

The South American Colonization Company making considerable stir in Arkansas City, Kan-its object is the colonization of a tract of land of over 2,000,000 acres in the Republic of Colombia South America, which it claims to own. The Rev

I. N. Merrifielu, of Arkansas City, is the president of the company, which is to be co-operative. All property will be held in common. But before sharing in its advantages, colonists must take \$100 worth of stock in the company. Each member of he commune will be required to labor eight hours a day. The company has agreed to pay the Colombring 800 colonists. It will transport them in its own vessel, some time in March or April. Agents are now drumming up colonists in the Southwest-

A Heroine.—Teacher—Tommy Figg, you may define the word "heroine."

Tommy—A heroine is a woman that's always cryin' an' marries the biggest fool in the play, just because he's got a little dood mustache.—(Indianapolis Journal.

The officials of the Cotton States' Exposition, to many unique suggestions from people who wish to help them. A Texas man, for instance, wishes to drive ten white horses tandem through all the Southern States, making a tour of nine months. visiting every town and hamlet. The horses are to be richly caparisoned, and the leader is to carry banner with a suitable legend announcing that I is on his way to the Exposition.

AFTER WHICH THE MACHINE BROKE DOWN.

They've named the baly
Trilby,
Her parents' name is
Bilby.
Tis a gallus combination;
Trilby Bilby.
Sad her lot in life
Will be,
For lo, her ame
Still be
Trilby When the world's forgot it ever heard of Tribuna